NSF role in support of science in a changing Arctic

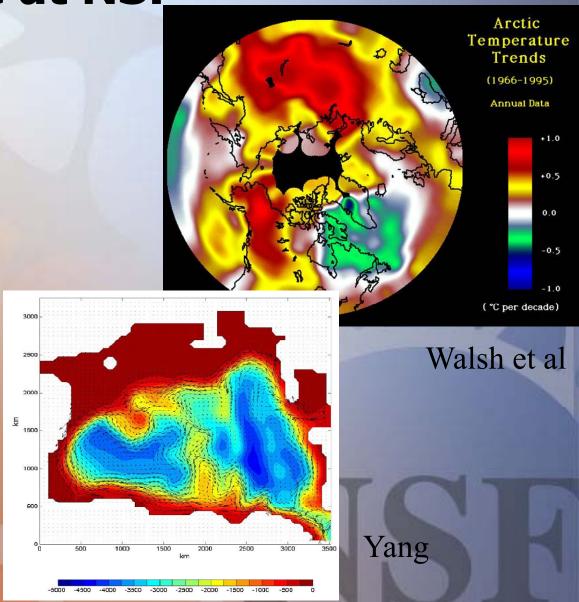
Simon Stephenson

Division of Arctic Sciences

National Science Foundation

Arctic Science at NSF

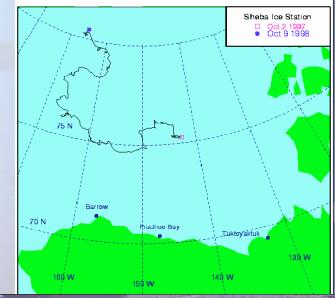
- Arctic System
 Science
- Natural Sciences
- Social Sciences
- SEARCH & AON (Environmental Change)



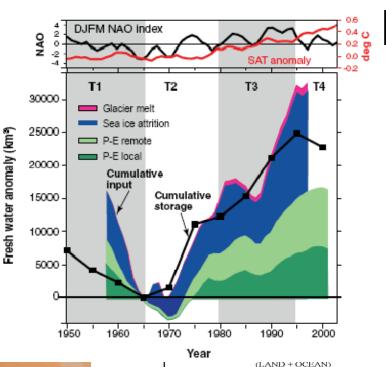
SHEBA: Surface Heat Budget of

the Arctic

 To determine the ocean-ice-atmosphere processes that control the surface albedo and cloud-radiation feedback mechanisms over arctic pack ice, and to use this information to demonstrably improve models of arctic oceanatmosphere-ice interactive processes.







E40(A) = 2000

OCEAN

Total Outflow = 9200

= 8500

Total = 84000

Total Inflow

Imbalance

As Sea Ice ≈ 10000

Obs = 3300

Bering Inflow

Norwegian

NCC = 250

Fram Strait Deep water

* Resid is the residual of ob-

Storage E40 = 200

 $\mathbf{Obs} = 3200$

E40 = 4900

 $(P - ET)_L$ E40(A) = 2900

LAND

Total Inflow $(P - ET)_L = 2900$

Total Outflow (R)

Barents Sea Branch BSB = 340

Canadian Arctic Archipelago Icc CAI = 160

Canadian Arctic Archipelago Water CAA = 3200

Fram Strait Upper Water FSU = 2400 Fram Strait Ice FSI = 2300

West Spitsbergen Current WSC = 760

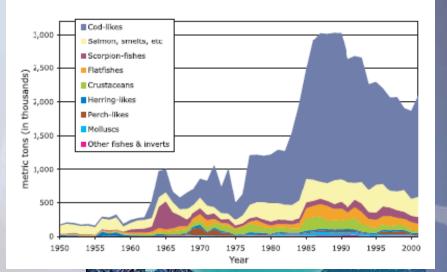
Imbalance

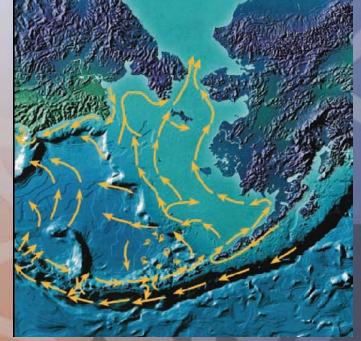
Fresh Water initiative

- Assess and better understand the stocks and fluxes within the arctic hydrologic cycle.
- Document natural variability in and changes to the arctic water cycle, contributing a hydrological component to the multiagency SEARCH (Study of Environmental ARctic Change) Program.
- Understand the sources of natural variability and causes of arctic water cycle change and -assess their direct impacts on biological and biogeochemical systems.
- Develop predictive simulations of the response of the earth system and human society to feedbacks arising from natural variability and progressive changes to the arctic hydrological cycle.

BEST: Bering Sea Ecosystem Study

- The overarching question to be addressed in the **BEST Program** is how will climate change affect the marine ecosystems of the eastern Bering Sea?
- Partnership with NPRB and NOAA





Coupled Human & Sea-Ice system

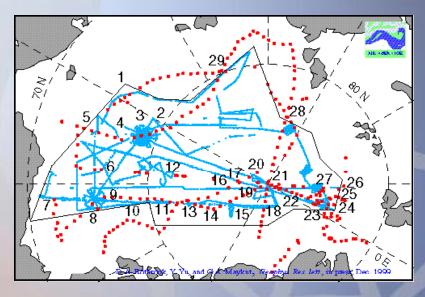
- Barry et al:
 - Changes in ecosystems at scales relevant to coastal inhabitants
 - Insights into present and potential adaptations
 - Partnerships with indigenous ice experts in Barrow, Clyde River, Qaanaaq

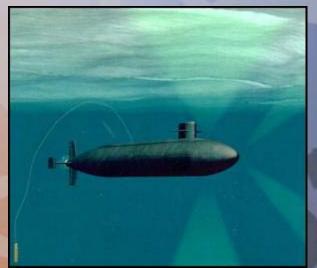


Photo: Andy Mahoney

Submarines and sea-ice draft

- Comparison of sea-ice draft data acquired on submarine cruises between 1993 and 1997 with similar dataacquired between 1958 and 1976 indicates that the mean ice draft at the end of the melt season has decreased by about 1.3 m in most of the deep water portion of the Arctic Ocean, from 3.1 m in 1958{1976 to 1.8 m in the 1990s. The decrease is greater in the central and eastern Arctic than in the Beaufort and Chukchi seas. Preliminary evidence is that the ice cover has continued to become thinner in some regions during the 1990s.
 - Rothrock et al 1999





1988-1990 Surge/Purge of Thick, Old Sea Ice out of the Central Arctic

Pfirman et al 2006

http://www.geomapapp.org/arctic/ice_movies/

Ice Origin

Ice Age

